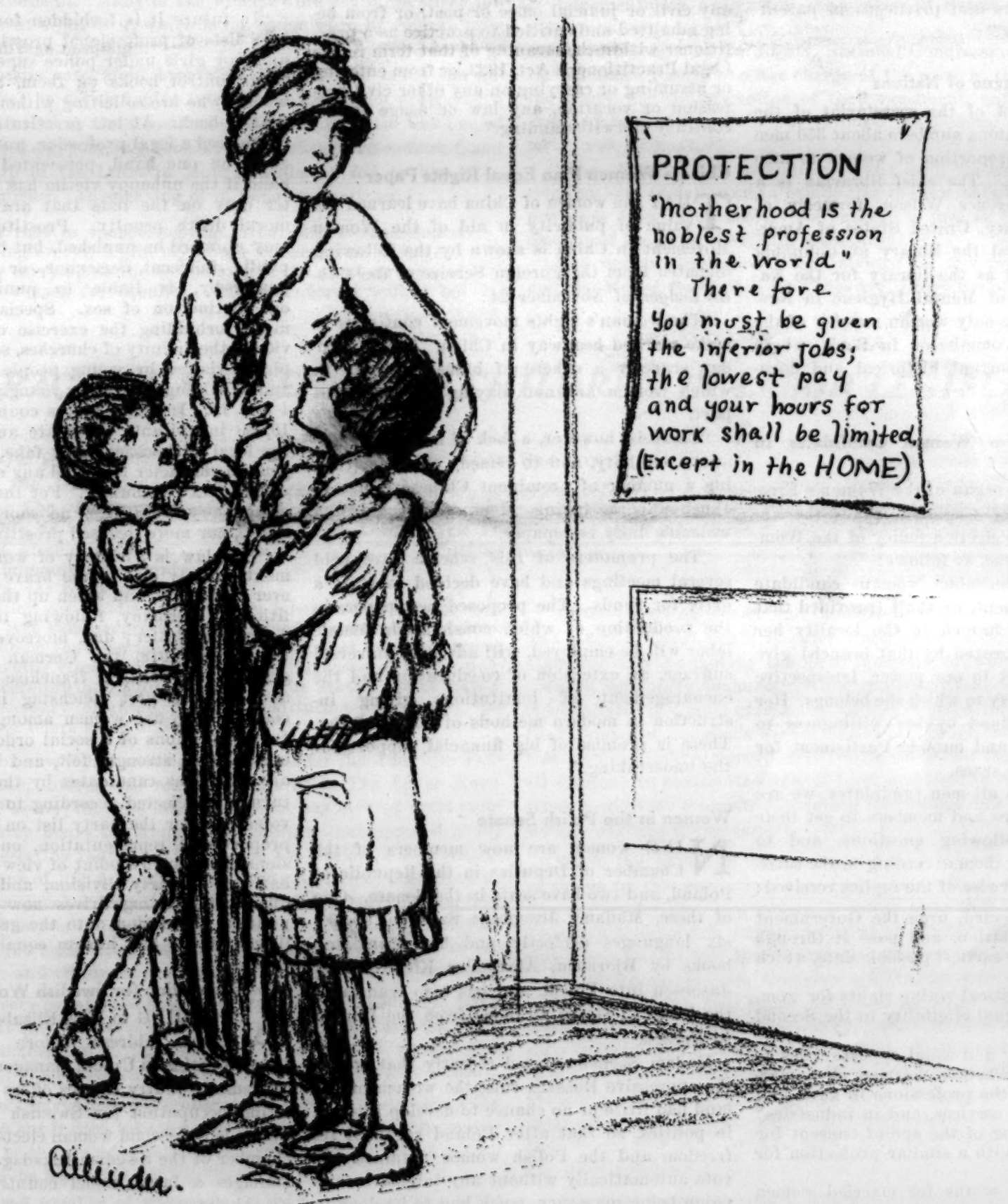


Equal Rights

VOL. I, No. 43.
FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1923



Drawn by Nina E. Allender

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN—HOW IT WORKS

NOTES OF THE WEEK

British Labor Party Endorses Equal Rights

THE Labor Party of Great Britain has this month issued a Declaration of its policies. The Declaration concludes with a paragraph of interest to all who are watching the world-wide trend toward "Equal Rights." This paragraph reads: "The Labor Party considers that its policy is directed toward a commonwealth operated along co-operative lines, its men and women citizens to have equal political and legal rights, equal rights and privileges in parenthood and equal pay."

Women in the League of Nations

THE total staff of the secretariat of the League of Nations numbers about 350 men and women, the proportion of women to men being about equal. The chief librarian is a woman, Miss Florence Wilson, formerly of Columbia University, United States of America. She organized the library at Columbia University as well as the library for the National Committee of Mental Hygiene in New York. She was the only woman member of the American Peace Commission in Paris, where she did some important historical and documentary work.

Women Work For Women Candidates In England

THE *Vote*, the organ of the Woman's Freedom League of England, makes the announcement of the election policy of the Woman's Freedom League, as follows:

"Wherever a suitable woman candidate stands for Parliament, we shall (provided that where we have a branch in the locality her candidature is approved by that branch) give her all the support in our power, irrespective of the political party to which she belongs. Her 'suitability' is defined by her willingness to work both inside and outside Parliament for the equality of the sexes.

"With regard to all men candidates, we are asking our branches and members to get their replies to the following questions, and to vote for or against them according to the satisfactoriness or otherwise of the replies received:

"Will you, if elected, urge the Government to introduce legislation, and pass it through all its stages at the earliest possible date, which will secure:

"(1) Equal political voting rights for women and men and equal eligibility to the Second Chamber?

"(2) Equal pay and equal opportunities as between women (whether married or unmarried) and men in the professions in Civil and Local Government services, and in industries?

"(3) The raising of the age of consent for girls to 18 years, with a similar protection for boys?

"(4) An equal status for married women with married men in regard to the guardianship of children, their equal right for men to retain or choose their nationality, and their separate assessment for Income Tax?

"(5) Will you also do your utmost to secure provision for women as well as for men in any schemes devised by the Government for the relief or training of the unemployed?"

Equal Rights in Australia

A BILL has been introduced in the Western Australia Assembly to remove disqualifications on the ground of sex by Mrs. E. Cowan, M. L. A. The title is "Women's Legal Status Act, 1923," and the text consists of one clause, as follows:

"A person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function, or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post, or from being admitted and entitled to practice as a practitioner within the meaning of that term in the Legal Practitioner's Act, 1923, or from entering or assuming or carrying on any other civil profession or vocation, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

Chinese Women Plan Equal Rights Paper

THAT the women of China have learned the value of publicity in aid of the Woman Movement in China is shown by the following dispatch from the Foreign Service of the *Public Ledger* of November 24:

"The woman's rights movement continues to make marked headway in China. There is today scarcely a sphere of human activity in which women are not playing an important part.

"There is, however, a lack of means for adequate publicity, and to remedy this shortcoming a number of prominent Chinese ladies in Wuchow are taking steps to organize a woman's daily newspaper.

"The promoters of this scheme have held several meetings and have decided to start a drive for funds. The proposed newspaper, in the production of which considerable female labor will be employed, will advocate universal suffrage, an extension of co-education and the encouragement of institutions giving instruction in modern methods of housekeeping. There is promise of big financial support for the undertaking."

Women in the Polish Senate

NINE women are now members of the Chamber of Deputies in the Republic of Poland, and two have seats in the Senate. One of these, Madame Josephine Szelieko, speaks six languages perfectly and has translated books by Bjornson, Alexander Kielland and Jacobsen into Polish, and has also translated the books of Georg Brandes from the Danish to French.

Madam Szelieko stated recently that, under the oppressive Russian rule, the women of Poland had little or no chance to develop interest in politics, so that after Poland regained its freedom and the Polish women obtained the vote automatically without any intensive campaign being necessary, much had to be done to arouse their interest and to instruct them in the possibilities and usages of their new privileges. To accomplish this a successful educative campaign was carried out, and the Polish women are now being recognized as an essential factor in the political life of the Republic.

The Equal Moral Standard in Germany

A DELE SCHREIBER, a member of the German Reichstag and chairman of the Reichstag's Committee for Vital Politics, writes on the movement to establish a single moral standard in Germany:

"On June 16, 1923, the regulation of vice has been abolished in Germany, and after the first of October, 1923, regulation must have ceased to exist.

"In future it is forbidden for the police to keep lists of professional prostitutes, to place unhappy girls under police supervision, to enforce control books on them, and to punish women who are soliciting without possessing a control book. At last prostitution is no more considered a legal profession, authorized by the State on one hand, persecuted on the other hand if the unhappy victim has failed to register duly on the lists that are equivalent to moral death penalty. Prostitution in itself may no more be punished, but bad conduct in public, indecent demeanor, or molesting the passers-by, is liable to punishment without distinction of sex. Special provision is made forbidding the exercise of professional vice in the vicinity of churches, schools or other places visited by young people and children, and in lodgings shared by young people between 4 and 18. In small places counting less than 10,000 inhabitants the State authorities (not the local authorities) may take measures of a general character to forbid any exercise of vice within that community. For the rest, no more compulsory dwellings, no more brothels allowed, nor more licensed prostitution.

"This law is a victory of women in Parliament, greatly due to the brave pioneers who, ever since 1880, had taken up the cause of abolition in Germany, following the example of Josephine Butler; due, moreover, to the fact that since 1918, the German Republic has granted full political franchise to its women, and that its first Reichstag in June, 1920, counts thirty-five women among its members. In all questions of a social order woman's cooperation is strongly felt, and though women are named as candidates by their parties, returned or rejected according to the number of votes cast for the party list on the ground of proportional representation, on certain occasions the woman's point of view overcomes the barriers of party division, and a current of unanimous feeling drives now and then the political discussion onto the ground of unpolitical justice and human equality."

New Occupation for Swedish Woman

ACCORDING to Miss Elizabeth Tamm in a recent address before the Swedish Woman Citizen's Union, management of dairies and small country estates offers a new and inviting occupation for Swedish women. Miss Tamm is the second woman elected to the upper chamber of the Swedish Riksdag and owns and manages a large model country estate near Stockholm.

She spoke of the tendency of Swedish women to become self-supporting in business or professions, which until recently had been reserved for men. In the country vocations, she said, women are fully able to compete with the men in executive work.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT IS INTRODUCED

THE Lucretia Mott amendment, granting Equal Rights to women, was introduced in both Houses of Congress this week; Senator Charles E. Curtis of Kansas, chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, presenting it in the Senate, and Representative Daniel R. Anthony of Kansas, member of the Appropriations Committee, bringing it before the House.

The visitors' galleries in both Houses were crowded with Woman's Party members and adherents, who had traveled to the National Capitol from every corner of the United States to be present at the launching of the amendment. Many of the women wore the large silver pin made to represent a jail door, which is the badge worn by veteran prisoners of the suffrage campaign.

Senator Curtis rose amid breathless interest and made the announcement that he was going to introduce a resolution proposing a national amendment to the Constitution. Senator Curtis was one of the most devoted supporters of the Federal suffrage amendment, and the sponsorship of the Lucretia Mott amendment fell to him as a natural consequence. In speaking of it, Senator Curtis said:

"I feel that in sponsoring the Equal Rights amendment and in doing everything in my power to secure its passage, I am merely carrying on the second step of the great struggle of American women for equality. The amendment will, I be-

lieve, end forever in our country, in so far as the law can, all discrimination against women because of sex. It seems to me to be of great importance to women all over the United States."

Congressman Anthony presented the amendment in the House, amid equally intense interest, and later made the following statement:

"I feel it a privilege to introduce the Equal Rights amendment in the House. It seems to be concise and direct, and will establish equality of men and women in all fields."

Representative Anthony is the nephew of Susan B. Anthony, the pioneer suffrage leader.

Maud Younger of California, National Congressional Chairman of the Woman's Party, who has charge of the work in the Senate and in the House for the promotion of the amendment, and who gave four years of her time to help put through the Federal suffrage amendment, was jubilant.

"The object of this amendment," she said, "is to remove all discriminations against women existing in the law today, and to prevent new ones from being made. Its passage is just as inevitable as the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment."

The Senate Resolution was presented on Monday, December 10, and the House Resolution on Thursday, December 13.

SUBTRACTING WOMEN FROM CHILDREN IN LABOR LEGISLATION

PROFESSOR SELIG PERLMAN of the University of Wisconsin in *The History of Trade Unionism*, writes:

"At present, after many years' agitation by humanitarians and trade unionists, the cause of legislative protection for children and women laborers seems to be won in principle. But this progress has been made because it has been conclusively shown that the protection of these most helpless groups of the wage-earning class clearly falls within the scope of public purpose and is therefore a lawful exercise of the state's police power within the necessary meaning of the constitution. However, the adult male labor offers a far different case."

Hayes Robbins, who has written a great deal for the American Federation of Labor, informs his readers in his book, *The Labor Movement and the Farmer*, that the labor movement has favored legal regulation of working hours for women and children, but opposed it for men. While asserting that labor legislation has worked a vast change in the conditions of life, he claims that it has its limits, that workers are wary of too much government help, and that where workingmen have found it possible to protect themselves through other means they have not used the legislative method. He states, however, that in the case of women and children, protective labor legislation is desirable.

It is to this very usual classification of women with children in labor legislation that the Woman's Party is opposed. The Woman's Party asks for the removal of all laws discriminating against women as a sex and that all labor legislation be framed on an occupational basis.

The Woman's Party does not undertake to say how labor legislation shall be framed but it does take the position that whatever this legislation is it shall be the same for both sexes, and that children and women shall no longer be legislated for together.

The increased number of women in industry, particularly in the semi-skilled and skilled trades, is having its effect in gaining gradual attention from the trade unions so largely controlled by men. At the American Federation of Labor convention in Portland, Ore., in October, a plan was adopted to organize the women workers in their re-

By LUCY BRANHAM

(Former Instructor of History at Columbia University, Extension Department; also Instructor at the International Ladies' Garment Workers Trade Union League, New York; and at the Trade Union College, Washington, D. C.)

spective trade unions and to enforce, by industrial action, standards of work, compensation and rewards for services given. A call for a conference on the subject was authorized.

In the report on women and industry adopted at this convention it was stated: "Great doubt is entertained as to the feasibility of safeguarding and promoting the best interests of women in industry through legislative channels. While convinced that the most certain, most definite, and most permanent method of protecting and advancing the interests of America's women toilers is through thorough organization, your committee nevertheless recommends that the executive council continue to pursue its study of legal problems in co-operation with the several group interests in securing the welfare and well-being of the women workers of our land."

While the American Federation of Labor has not yet, apparently, as shown by this resolution, abandoned its approval of a dual legislative system for men and women, it would seem that it should change its policy because this policy, according to Mr. Gompers, its president, was based on the fact that women, as an unenfranchised class, were wards of the nation. Mr. Gompers said, in the *American Federationist*, August, 1914: "In regard to minimum wage legislation I think it is generally regarded that children, women minors, anyway, and perhaps women, are the wards of the nation. They are not enfranchised, they have no political rights, and they have not yet attained any of the economic rights that working men have. They have not yet, to any large extent, shown a capacity to protect themselves. They have sometime shown this capacity, and have made magnificent and self-sacrificing trade unionists."

Now that we are no longer "wards of the State," it is our hope that the Trade Union movement in America may come to the same conclusion that the organized workers in the Northern European countries have reached—that is—that labor legislation shall in no way discriminate between the sexes.

Equal Rights

Published every Saturday at 19 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Md.

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Entered at second-class matter at the Postoffice at
Baltimore, Md., under Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM

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THE INTRODUCTION OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT IN CONGRESS

THE introduction in Congress of the Equal Rights amendment to the Constitution of the United States marks another milestone on the road to human equality.

When that amendment becomes an integral part of the fundamental law of the land, the consummation of the demands made by the Seneca Falls Conference of 1848 will have been reached, so far as law can effect this end, and so far as the United States is concerned.

It will mean that no longer in our land will women have less control than men of their own children; that no longer will they have less control of their property; that no longer will they have less control of their earnings; that no longer will they have less right to make contracts; that no longer will they have less right to choose their own citizenship; that no longer will they have less inheritance rights; that no longer will they have less control of nation, state and local governments.

The amendment should be passed at once so that all of these old relics in the law which are holding women in a position of inferiority may be swept away. Sometime, we all know, complete Equal Rights between men and women will exist. Why should it not be brought into being now—during this very Congress? Certainly the time is ripe. Other countries have already out-distanced us in establishing Equal Rights. Our Congress cannot lead the world in establishing complete freedom for women—but it can act without further delay and bring this country up to the level which has already been reached in this respect by a number of European nations.

The suffrage amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1878 and was finally adopted in 1920. Forty-two years were spent by women in working to induce Congress to establish the principle that there should be no discrimination against women in the suffrage. Had the Congress of 1878 passed the amendment when it was first proposed, forty-two years of effort on the part of American women would have been saved. The time, the labor, the money which women gave to winning the vote could have gone into other fields where time, labor and money were sorely needed. Let not the same delay occur with the Equal Rights amendment.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE made only one statement concerning the position of women in his message to Congress this week. This statement reads:

"For purposes of national uniformity we ought to provide, by constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation, for a limitation of child labor, and in all cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government a minimum wage law for women, which would undoubtedly find sufficient power of enforcement in the influence of public opinion."

It is unfortunate that President Coolidge in his message should follow the ancient custom of linking legislation for women with legislation for children, as he does when he suggests that the National Constitution be amended to permit special legislation by Congress restricting the labor of children and women. It is unfortunate also that this reference to special labor legislation for women, applying to women and not to men, should be the only consideration he gives in his message to the question of the status of women.

Without taking any position as to the desirability of a minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia, such as the President suggests, the Woman's Party believes that the time has gone by when such legislation should any longer be permitted on a sex basis. It is to do away with just such sex lines in legislation that the Woman's Party is sponsoring the Equal Rights amendment, introduced in Congress by Senator Curtis, reading: "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

We trust that the President will soon come to realize the demand of the modern woman for complete Equal Rights with men in the industrial as in all other fields, and that he will be willing to give the support of the Administration to writing this fundamental principle into our National Constitution.

A NATIONAL AMENDMENT IS THE PERMANENT WAY OF ESTABLISHING EQUAL RIGHTS

NORTH DAKOTA has recently furnished an example of the insecurity of State Equal Rights legislation, and of the consequent desirability of establishing Equal Rights by the more permanent method of a national amendment.

In 1916 there prevailed in North Dakota the unjust legal doctrine of recognizing the mother as the only parent of an illegitimate child while practically overlooking the father and thus relieving him but not the mother of the burdens and hardships attached to illegitimate parenthood. In 1917 the legislature enacted a law imposing upon the father and mother equal rights and duties with respect to such a child. In effect, this law of 1917 established between any parent and the illegitimate child the same status, rights and duties as between a parent and the legitimate child, whereas under the old law this principle existed as to the mother alone. The North Dakota legislature in 1923 repealed this Equal Rights law in favor of an act which holds both parents liable for support but which in all other respects leaves the mother as the sole parent of the illegitimate.

If the principle of Equal Rights were written into our national Constitution, it would have been impossible for the North Dakota legislature to take from women this measure of equality with men, which had been obtained six years before.

YOUTH AND EQUAL RIGHTS

By HAZEL MACKAY.

BURY, in his book on "Freedom of Thought," says that one of the most universal characteristics of the human mind is its hostility to a new idea. He explains this phenomenon by saying that a new idea means mental effort, something, apparently, which humanity as a whole shrinks from with the utmost aversion. A new idea, he says, also carries with it the need for change of custom and habit; thus it is confronted with physical as well as mental inertia—two formidable foes to human advancement. So enormous, indeed, is this hostility to any change that humanity almost invariably has preferred war and pestilence to the acceptance of an idea to which it has not been born and bred. Witness the struggle in one phase of human evolution alone—the struggle for political freedom. Revolutions, uprisings, devastated lands, famished peoples—all have been the result of the refusal of mankind as a whole to accept an enlarged idea of human freedom. In short, the entire evolution from absolute monarchy to republicanism, or the ideal of democracy, has taken place through bitter wars and at the cost of unthinkable human suffering.

The Old Program Becomes New

All this pain and misery comes back, as has been said, to the structure of the human mind—its deep-rooted antipathy to any new conception of life. For, of course, if the human mind had been so constituted that it welcomed a new conception instead of combating it, had the attitude of open-mindedness been natural and universal instead of being the most exceptional attitude in the world, then, when evolution had brought humanity to a point where change was necessary and inevitable, these changes might have taken place happily and harmoniously, bloodlessly and peacefully. For all the physical conflict the world has undergone has been the outcome of the originating cause—the mental conflict.

All this may be quite true, it may be remarked, but what has it to do with Equal Rights for women? Well, it has an immense deal to do with it, because it is the reason why, after years of struggle for enfranchisement, we are finding it necessary to take up the old fight again for a program which was enunciated seventy-five years ago. "But," comes the reply, "what is there new about a program of seventy-five years' standing? Our program has, at least, the sanctity of old-age to recommend it. Surely, then, the fact that it is 'new' cannot be the reason why it meets with opposition."

The answer to this, however, is very simple. It will be remembered that although the original "Declaration of Principles" pronounced at that first Equal Rights meeting in 1848 demanded complete equality of woman with man in all respects, the only demand which was pressed with continuous and increasing insistency from the very inception of the idea was the demand for the vote. Little by little this "new" idea, the idea of women voting, gained its adherents, until, as we all know, the "bloodless" victory was finally attained in 1920, when suffrage was granted women through the Susan B. Anthony amendment. But meanwhile the original program of complete equality had been lost sight of, even by the majority of those who worked most persistently and earnestly for the attainment of the franchise. Consequently, to the great mass of women today "complete equality of men and women" comes as a new and even startling revolutionary conception. And, being "new," it meets with the age-old opposition to all fresh ideas, for the simple reason also that the human mind always resists the mental effort necessary to adjust itself to any change.

Students' Councils Organized

There are certain stages of human development, however, when the mind is less antagonistic to a new idea than at other stages. These are in childhood and early youth. It would seem the wise course,

therefore, to bend our energies, whenever possible, to gaining adherents for our cause among the young. In line with this policy there comes the announcement of plans for organizing Students' Councils in all the colleges as Inez Milholland Chapters of the National Woman's Party. Here is a splendid idea, for, coupled with the ideal of Equal Rights, is the memory and allure of a beautiful young woman—honored and loved for her adherence and devotion, even unto death, to the woman's cause. Youth adores its heroes—and its heroines—especially when these have been young and ardent and altogether lovely in mind and person, as was Inez Milholland. And modern youth loves daring. The braving of conventions which chilled a generation even of a brief fifteen years ago, when Inez Milholland first dared to take her stand for freedom, is warming to the hearts of young folks today.

"Junior Branch" Advocated.

So it behooves us all to encourage with our support and effort the plans which are being formulated for the Students' Councils by the Inez Milholland Memorial Committee. Furthermore, we might do well to adopt a suggestion which was made at the time of the pageant in Colorado Springs—to the effect that we form a "Junior Branch" of the National Woman's Party, open to children up to fourteen years of age. Imagine what a tremendous and rapid change would be brought about if all girl children today were to be educated in the



Lucy Branham and Wilma Henderson, organizers of the Youth Movement for Equal Rights.

fundamental truth of the equality of men and women. Why not make a beginning, then, with the children of our own members, giving these young minds and hearts a feeling of responsibility toward our cause that only union of purpose in an organized effort can give? Youth looks to us for guidance. We, in turn, who are young in mind, at least, can find our strongest allies in the coming generation.

WERE I a preacher I would go out and preach one thing—the observance of the laws of the universe. They are few, they are simple, they are inflexible, and one of them is that each human being fixes his own value and fixes it solely by his accomplishment; he must learn by actual contact and he gains strength only by the efforts he makes to overcome weakness. He alone is master of his fate, and any artificial effort to shape it for him merely retards his development if it does not utterly destroy him.

Protective legislation is idealistic; it is a theory, and as a theory it works beautifully. But as a matter of practice it bids fair to be damnable in its ultimate result. It never seems to enter the minds of the enthusiasts for these laws that if they can be passed, no guarantee can accompany them to the effect that they will work in only one direction.

We will go back a little to the time when the advancing march of civilization made necessary standardized and mass production, which removed industry from the home and created the factory. The pioneer period was passing. It was no longer necessary or possible by individual effort to supply the family needs, and the natural division of labor was for man to enter the outside field or factory and women to look after the more personal labor of the home.

Then came the time when it was a mark of social rank for woman-kind to be served instead of serving, and while this false idea of human values prevailed the labor of woman was looked upon as something of a degradation.

AMERICAN women, however, were too close to the pioneer stock to enjoy themselves, for this is a nation of pioneers, and as a nation our strides in industrial development outdistance all others. American women had labored side by side with men, sharing the hardships all pioneers must face in the building of a new country, and when the pressure was lightened and they had time for other things, the educational field first called to them. As the necessity for self-support became pressing they sought new fields of endeavor and forced the door of industry by the very necessity that made them offer their services cheaply, for you must hold in mind this one vital but disagreeable fact—that woman entered upon her industrial career as CHEAP LABOR, and that to this day she is still considered CHEAP LABOR.

It has become customary to refer to factories as "industry" and offices as "business," although all is "business," but I will stick to the accepted terms. The cheap labor of the woman in industry has stamped

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION BASED UPON SEX

By Z. CLEMENTS

Treasurer of the California Branch of the Woman's Party.

itself upon the woman in business, so that it is practically impossible for the woman in business to secure the same compensation for the work

performed as her fellow-worker of the opposite sex, even though she may perform that particular job very much better. There are, of course, exceptions to all rules, but we are not dealing with exceptions.

Business men who boast of their reputation for integrity, pride themselves on the product of their industry, and guard jealously their dealings with their fellow-men that no suspicion of injustice may arise, will think nothing of climbing to success through the painstaking labor of underpaid women—in fact, there are numerous cases of record where just compensation has been refused a woman solely upon the ground of her sex, the employer quite blandly and smilingly admitting the worth of the worker and the value of the position under discussion.

This is the Chinese Wall that women in industry and women in business must break through, and the task is but begun, yet we are now confronted with a still greater wall, as though the old obstacles were not enough—PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION.

WE all agree that eight hours is sufficient time for a normal working day, but why discriminate against the women? The idea that it is to protect their health is a stupid fallacy, for it so happens that there is more truth than fiction in the saying that "man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." It is, of course, the woman's privilege to work twenty-four hours a day, providing she does not draw any salary for more than eight hours. The proper kind of an eight-hour law, the one that will be fair to all workers, men and women, and prevent the stealing of labor, is the union idea—"eight hours and time and a half for overtime." All that has been accomplished by special labor laws applying only to women is the creation of an added hardship for the woman in industry and business; cutting her out of overtime where unionized, in many cases depriving her of the right to labor at an advantageous wage, and putting an insurmountable bar in the path of her progress to the executive chair of business. Perhaps these motives carried far more weight than the plea of protection when votes were sought to perpetuate this industrial crime.

Personally, I cannot understand how womenkind can view the rapidity of the "progress" (?) of protective legislation for womenkind as against the futile nation-wide battle for the elimination of child labor and accept the results as a "victory." Where are your reasoning powers, what has become of your boasted intuition? Wake up, dear friends, wake up, and get out and investigate the woodpile!

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

New Jersey Branch Visits Congressmen

MARY DUBROW, National Organizer in New Jersey, writes to National Headquarters:

"Saturday afternoon, November 24th, at 4 o'clock, a deputation visited Mr. Randolph Perkins, Congressman for the Sixth District. We went to his home at Woodcliffe Lake. He sent his car to meet us and received us at his country home, which is very beautiful. He was informal and after we had stated our reason for calling on him, I spoke. I told him about our amendment—why we felt it important to women above all else. I outlined the existing discriminations and told him on what grounds opposition was based. He agreed with us that protective legislation had not accomplished its original purpose. He then said that he was inclined to vote for our amendment. He would not pledge himself to it, but his last words were that, since women were not of one opinion about it, he would vote as he thought wisest, and that he was 99 per cent for our amendment!

"Among those on the deputation were Mrs. Elizabeth Vrooman, State Chairman; Mrs. Maud Owens, Sixth Congressional District Chairman; Miss Leila Enders, Mrs. Mary Cox and Mrs. Y. Van Gelder.

"Thursday we had a drawing room meeting at the home of Mrs. Richard Hopf, in Hoboken. Her home is one of the most beautiful in the city. About one hundred women attended. We secured members,

one subscriber to EQUAL RIGHTS and a good collection. One of our members present promised to go on our State Board, and also become a Founder.

"Miss Leila Enders and Miss Cox will both become Founders this week. Miss Enders is the daughter of the editor of *The Bulletin*, an important paper in Bergen county.

Woman's Party Meeting in Ohio

THE *Daily Journal Herald* of Delaware, Ohio, in its issue of October 29th, gives an account of one of the meetings held in that city by the National Woman's Party:

"An audience of Delaware women greeted the coming of Miss Janet Hills, Ohio State organizer of the Woman's Party, and Miss Margaret Baker of Springfield, member of the Ohio State Committee, at the spacious home of Mrs. Willard Galleher on Friday afternoon. Addresses were made by Miss Hills and Miss Baker on the proposed Equal Rights amendment to the constitution. Miss Hills gave a short account of Lucretia Mott and what she had done for women. Miss Baker told of the past and future program of the Woman's Party and urged all present to secure pledges from their Senators that they would vote for the Lucretia Mott amendment."

Julia Hoyt Speaks at National Headquarters

ON Friday, November 30, at the National Headquarters, in Washington, a tea was given in honor of Julia Hoyt, who appeared in Washington that week in her play, "The Red Hawk." Miss Hoyt, who is a Founder of the Woman's Party, was selected as one of the twenty-five most beautiful women in the world by E. O. Hoppe, English artist photographer.



JULIA HOYT.

The drawing room, lighted by candle and by firelight, was decorated with bowls of chrysanthemums. Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, of Washington, as hostess, presented Miss Hoyt to the guests. Receiving with her were Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. Peter Drury, Miss Emily Waite, Mrs. Miller Kenyon, Mrs. Austin Kautz, Mrs. Charles Bell, Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, Mrs. Marie Louise Biggar, Colorado Springs; Miss Joy Webster, Mrs. Alice Barney.

After tea had been served the guests gathered to hear Miss Hoyt speak on her interest in the woman's movement. Her wonderful voice and her beauty made a great impression on those assembled. She told of her belief in the necessity for women's independence in working out their own careers, the difficulty encountered in meeting objections of friends and families, and the necessity for securing for women the individual freedom essential for complete development.

She expressed great sympathy with the National Woman's Party and its ideals, and regretted that her own work prevented her from taking a more active part.

Miss Elsie Hill then spoke on the meaning of the Equal Rights Amendment and the necessity for such a measure. Many questions were asked of both speakers, and a number of new members were added to the Woman's Party as a result of the enthusiasm inspired.

New York State Activities

ON Friday, November 18, 1923, Westchester county, New York, had one of its most interesting meetings in behalf of the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Carl E. Whitney of White Plains had issued invitations to a Lucretia Mott Amendment Tea. The tea was preceded by a splendid meeting, opened by words of welcome from Mrs. Whitney, who introduced Mrs. Lina Derektor, Secretary of the Woman's Party for Westchester county. Mrs. Derektor spoke of the work of the Woman's Party, the Lucretia Mott amendment, and the particular significance of the Presidential audience to the Woman's Party officers. A brief outline of the life of Lucretia Mott followed, after which Mrs. Kitchin, State Treasurer of New York, gave an address which was so lucid and so coherent that it was the unanimous feeling of the meeting that there had rarely been so illuminating a talk on the subject. Mrs. William H. Blauvelt of Scarsdale, a Founder of the Woman's Party, also spoke, urging women to get out of auxiliaries into the main avenues of work. Some questions were asked, which Mrs. Kitchin answered in the same clear way in which she had spoken before. More than fifty people were present.

After the meeting Mrs. Whitney served tea to her guests, while Mrs. Derektor went about the room in the costume worn at the Seneca Falls Convention by Lucretia Mott, which had been forwarded to Westchester by Mrs. Edward Gould. It made a picturesque conclusion to a very successful meeting.

Work is going briskly on in upper New York State, with Miss Fred Lee Woodson as the organizer in charge. The following account of one of Miss Woodson's meetings is given by the Binghamton *Morning Sun*:

"Before teachers of the Woodrow Wilson School, Miss Fred Lee Woodson, attorney from Washington, representing the New York Committee of the National Woman's Party, yesterday made a plea for the abolition of the double standard in morals, in industry, in professions and in the law.

"Miss Woodson said:

"We include in the demand for Equal Rights, equal rights in industry. It is one of our principles that women shall no longer be barred from any occupation, but every occupation open to men shall be open to women, and restrictions upon the hours, conditions and remuneration of labor shall apply alike to both sexes."

"Courts in New York have already upheld legislation restricting the hours of men in industry, so it can no longer be said that such legislation for 'persons' would be unconstitutional. We urged that measure as a constructive substitute for the eight-hour bill for women only, which made no provision for overtime, but specified that a woman must stop work at the end of eight hours. Under such a drastic law, in keen industrial competition, women workers could not compete with men but would either have to accept less pay or be replaced by men. The Women's Republican State Executive Committee also passed a resolution that labor legislation shall not be based on sex difference, but on the strain of particular industries."

Miss Woodson reports that a very successful interview was had at Whitney Point with Assemblyman Edmund B. Jenks, who last year sponsored in the House of the New York Legislature the four measures enacted into law.

A meeting under the direction of the New York City Branch was held at the home of Mrs. Jacob Wertheim, 158 West 58th street, Tuesday evening, December 4th. Bessie Beatty, editor and journalist, spoke on the subject, "Why Feminism?" Miss Ella Sherwin, Vice-Chairman of the Industrial Council, discussed "Equality in Industry," and Adelaide Stedman, Secretary of the New York Branch, spoke on "The Lucretia Mott Amendment."

Florida Branch Entertains State Chairman of Wisconsin Branch

THE Jacksonville *Journal* of November 13th gives an account of a luncheon and meeting arranged by the Florida Branch of the Woman's Party:

"Fifty-five women, representing every well-known club in Jacksonville, attended the luncheon yesterday which was given in honor of Mrs. Frank Putnam, State Chairman of the Woman's Party for the State of Wisconsin.

"Mrs. Frederick J. Waas, State Chairman of the Woman's Party for Florida, presided and introduced Mrs. Lorenzo Baldwin. Mrs. Putnam told how the battle in Wisconsin was won, resulting in giving women equality with men.

"At the conclusion of Mrs. Putnam's address Mrs. Waas graciously presented her with a corsage of white roses, yellow chrysanthemums and purple ageratum, representing the colors of the Woman's Party. Mrs. Waas then presented a bouquet of the same flowers to Mrs. Mary Nolan, one of the oldest members of the Woman's Party, who occupied a place of honor at the guest table."

Equal Rights in Tennessee

THE Knoxville (Tenn.) *Sentinel* has the following account of the work for the Equal Rights movement in Knoxville, by Mrs. L. Crozier French of Knoxville, one of the Founders of the Woman's Party:

"Mrs. L. C. French will organize in Knoxville an Equal Rights Club in support of the National Woman's Party, which has started a crusade to place women on perfect equality with men. Mrs. French, assisted by Mrs. J. T. Edwards, who also went to Washington to the Woman's Party National Convention, will shortly inaugurate a campaign which it is hoped will be forceful and far-reaching in effect.

"Mrs. French declared that in her forty years of public activity, she had never seen a finer body of women than the officials of the National Woman's Party. 'They are statesmen,' she said, 'and they live and think nothing but their cause. They will never stop until their end is accomplished.'"

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

From Brooklyn Standard Union, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 10, 1923.

THE long heralded and much organized drive of the Woman's Party for enactment by Congress of the so-called Equal Rights amendment will be begun on November 17, with the presentation of the final draft of the proposed amendment to President Coolidge.

"From that time on things will hum, according to announcement of the organization and when Congress next meets a women's lobby of two or three hundred will swoop down on the distressed members of the House and Senate in the attempt to make them forget, in the interest of the Equal Rights amendment, such things as relief for the farmers, the soldiers' bonus, railroad legislation, the world court and the appropriations bills.

"Plans for this drive have been in the making for some time and they are almost as complete as were the final plans for the drive that put over the suffrage amendment. Dozens of committees have been formed, lobbyists from each State have been appointed and, what is more important the dread card index of Congress is being prepared.

"This card index will contain a complete list of members of the House and Senate and will record the interviews that each member has given representatives of the Woman's Party in regard to the Equal Rights amendment. It will show definitely whether each member has committed himself to the amendment or against it. It will also list those regarded as doubtful, the poor fellows whose lives will not be their own from the time of the meeting of this Congress."

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

TREASURER'S REPORT, Edith Ainge, Treasurer, National Woman's Party, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. Auditors: American Audit Company.

Receipts of National Headquarters, December 2, 1912, to November 27, 1923, \$1,234,159.84.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, November 27, 1923, to December 6, 1923:

Mrs. Mary K. Macarty, D. C.	\$25.00	Mrs. Marion H. Holmes, Cal.	10.00
Miss Julia Pollitzer, N. Y.	25.00	Miss Olivia Holmes, Cal.	10.00
Miss Anita Pollitzer, S. C.	25.00	Miss Sybil Jane Moore, Iowa	100.00
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.	50.00	Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, N. Y.	200.00
Mrs. Anne Archbold, D. C.	1,050.00	Mrs. Eleanor Carey Lewis, D. C.	10.00
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Miss Caroline Babb, D. C.	1.00	Mrs. W. A. McCain, N. Y.	1.00
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Mrs. Redwood Vandergrift, D. C.	1.00	Mrs. Berry Lovenstein	.50
Miss Lenore Cawker, Wis.	800.00	Mrs. Percy Read	.50
Mrs. Phoebe Munnecke, Mich.	25.00	Per D. C. Committee:	
Per New Jersey Branch:		Payment on D. C. Budget	
Mrs. Pearl Gearhart	5.00	Quota	87.00
Mrs. Ella W. Bauer	.50	Miss Flora Raymond	.50
Mrs. Elmer M. Mount	.50	Miss Anna M. Hubbard	.50
Mrs. Mary E. Shader	.50	Mrs. E. A. Atwood	.50
Mrs. Mary Bode	.50	Miss Helen S. Rapley	.50
Miss Mabel G. Halstead	.50	Miss Marion May, N. Y.	300.00
Mrs. W. M. Roberts	.50	Per Delaware Branch:	
Mrs. Alida W. Wheeler	.50	Contribution from Delaware	
Miss Millie Greiner	.50	Branch	100.00
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Mrs. Jack Williams, D. C.	1.00	Dr. M. A. Stewart, D. C.	1.00
Miss F. Freyhold, D. C.	1.00	Miss Bertha H. Campbell, Kan.	1.00
Mr. R. M. Springer, Wis.	1.00		

From The Star, Washington, D. C., November 18, 1923

TWO hundred prominent women have presented to President Coolidge a program of Equal Rights which will be introduced in Congress at its opening. There is a woman's conference in session at Washington, and besides making plans for the Equal Rights campaign the women are celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Equal Rights movement. They mean to have their way and say the last word. With the genius of women for organization, and with their voting power, there is no program on which they set their hearts that they will not put through.

"Though many men believe that women have more than Equal Rights there is but one State in the Union—Wisconsin—in which, according to women, they are on an equality in law with men.

"If there is any right which women desire it must be theirs. Few men would have the courage or lack the gallantry to deny the women's plea. It is only a very old-fashioned man who holds that woman is not man's equal. Most men cheerfully admit that she is man's superior. Long, long ago were men who said that women lacked understanding of business and politics. Now women are intrenched in every industry and conquering new worlds every day. No member of Congress, no governor, no presidential candidate will say that woman does not know how to vote, and she probably chooses candidates with as much discrimination as men do. Woman not only rocks the cradle, but she runs the office. She not only makes the biscuit, but she drives the car and sees that the gas bill and the installments on the home are paid. She rides astride, plays golf, beats men at tennis, paddles a canoe, swims like a mermaid, joins hiking clubs, revels in sunburn and freckles and keeps her husband under proper restraint. One seldom meets the phrase 'the weaker sex' outside an ancient novel."

From the Catholic Citizen, London, England, November 15, 1923.

WE are delighted to note the vigorous stand that is being made by our able Baltimore contemporary, EQUAL RIGHTS, against any discriminatory legislation 'for women only.' With proper industrial legislation for all, there would be no need for special laws affecting women workers only. Moreover, those who most strongly urge the need are sometimes those who are most interested in driving women out of the industrial field altogether.

"We are always full of admiration for the energy displayed by our American confreres of the National Woman's Party. They seem to give their legislators no rest where women's grievances are concerned. Recently they organized a big deputation, led by Mrs. Whittic of Syracuse, to Governor Smith, urging that all labor legislation should be on equal lines as regards the sexes; and were most cordially received by him."

Mrs. Anna N. Kendall, Ala.	10.00
Miss M. G. Norment, D. C.	1.00
Miss Minnie Kaufman, D. C.	1.00
Miss Ora Riley, W. Va.	1.00
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	315.00
Sale of literature	.60
Sale of badges	.30
Total receipts through December 5, 1923	\$3,215.40
Total receipts Dec. 7, 1912, to Dec. 6, 1923	\$1,237,375.24

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and the names and addresses of three of your friends and we will mail them a Christmas card announcing your gift.

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